What is claimed is:

1. A method for inhibiting tumor invasion or metastasis in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a form of soluble Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endproducts (RAGE).

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the form of soluble RAGE comprises a peptide having the sequence from alanine at position 1 to serine at position 332 of human RAGE.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the form of soluble RAGE comprises a peptide having the sequence from methionine at position 1 to isoleucine at position 120 of human RAGE.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the form of soluble RAGE is a peptide expressed by a replicable vector containing nucleic acid encoding the form of soluble RAGE.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the replicable vector is capable of expressing the peptide within a tumor cell in a subject.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the tumor cell is a eukaryotic cell.

7. The method of claim 4, wherein the replicable vector is a plasmid, an attenuated virus, a phage, a phagemid or a linear nucleic acid.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising administering a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier to the subject during the administration of the form of soluble RAGE.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the administration is via intralesional, intraperitoneal, intramuscular or intravenous injection; infusion; intrathecal administration; subcutaneous administration; liposome-mediated delivery; or topical, nasal, oral, ocular or otic delivery.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the form of soluble RAGE comprises a V domain of naturally occuring soluble RAGE.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the form of soluble RAGE comprises a C domain of naturally occurring soluble RAGE.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is a mammal.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the mammal is a human.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the form of soluble RAGE is administered daily, weekly or monthly.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective amount comprises a dose from about 0.000001 mg/kg body weight to about 100 mg/kg body weight.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective amount comprises a dose of from about 100 ng/day/kg body weight to about 200 mg/day/kg body weight.

17. A method for evaluating the ability of an agent to inhibit tumor invasion in a local cellular environment which comprises:

(a) admixing with cell culture media an effective amount of the agent;

(b) contacting a tumor cell in cell culture with the media from step (a);

(c) determining the amount of spreading of the tumor cell culture, and

(d) comparing the amount of spreading of the tumor cell culture determined in step (c) with the amount determined in the absence of the agent, thus evaluating the ability of the agent to inhibit tumor invasion in the local cellular environment.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the tumor cell is a eukaryotic cell.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the tumor cell is a cell of a subject.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the subject is a human, a mouse, a rat, a dog or a non-human primate.

21. The method of claim 17, wherein the agent comprises a peptide, a peptidomimetic, a nucleic acid, a synthetic organic molecule, an inorganic molecule, a carbohydrate, a lipid, an antibody or fragment thereof, or a small molecule.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

23. The method of claim 21, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.

24. The method of claim 21, wherein the fragment of the antibody comprises a Fab fragment.

25. The method of claim 21, wherein the fragment of the antibody comprises a complementarity determining

region or a variable region.

26. The method of claim 21, wherein the peptide is a synthetic peptide or a peptide analog.

27. The method of claim 21, wherein the peptide comprises at least a portion of the sequence -Asp-Ala-Glu-Phe-Arg-His-Asp-Ser-Gly-Tyr-Glu-Val-His-His-Gln-Lys-Leu-Val-Phe-Phe-Ala-Glu-Asp-Val-Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-Val-Gly-Gly-Val-Val- (Seq. I.D. No. 3).

28. The method of claim 21, wherein the peptide comprises at least a portion of the sequence -Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met- (Seq. I.D. No. 4).

29. The method of claim 21, wherein the peptide has the amino acid sequence A-Q-N-I-T-A-R-I-G-E-P-L-V-L-K-C-K-G-A-P-K-K-P-P-Q-R-L-E-W-K (Seq. I.D. No. 5).

30. The method of claim 21, wherein the peptide has the amino acid sequence A-Q-N-I-T-A-R-I-G-E (Seq. I.D. No. 6).

31. The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is a form of soluble human RAGE.

32. The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is an extracellular portion of human RAGE.

33. The method of claim 21, wherein the agent inhibits an interaction between the tumor cell and an extracellular matrix molecule.

34. The method of claim 21, wherein the extracellular matrix molecule is a laminin, a fibronectin, amphoterin, a cadherin, an integrin or a hyaluronic acid.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the integrin is an αVβV integrin, an αVβIII integrin, or an αIβII integrin.

36. The method of claim 21, wherein the agent inhibits binding of RAGE to amphoterin.

37. The method of claim 21 wherein the agent binds to RAGE.

38. The method of claim 21 wherein the agent binds to amphoterin.

39. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a therapeutically effective amount of the agent evaluated in claim 17 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

40. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 39, wherein the carrier is a diluent, an aerosol, a topical carrier, an aqueous solution, a replicable nucleic acid vector, a liposome, a magnetic bead, a nonaqueous solution or a solid carrier.

41. A method for inhibiting tumor invasion or metastasis in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 39.

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